sward, under which the United States now hold title to a e part of the then province of Maine.

(a) too, in the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, territorial rights e submitted to arbitration. Under the fourth section of treaty the rights of the respective Governments to certain add in the bay of Passamaquoddy were referred to two missioners, whose award was to be final, and if they difcommissioners, whose award was to be man, and if they dif-fered the two Governments agreed to submit the points of dif-ference to the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State, which was to be final and conclusive. Under this reference the United States established their title to Moose, Frederick, and Dudley islands, in the bay of Passamaqueddy.

Other sections of the same treaty provided for the settlement

of our title to other portions of territory. By one of these commissions the islands in the river St. Lawrence and the Jakes from Ontario to Huron were apportioned between the

eastern boundary, which was committed to them, the reference of that question was made in 1827 to the King of the

Thus, under the administrations of General Washington, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Adams, the territorial rights of the nation had been submitted to arbitration, with the concurrence of the Senate in each instance. Let it be remembered that

one of the contraction, we all in the country unseed to the country of the contraction, we all in the country of the country o

REMARKS OF MR. JOHNSON, OF MARTLAND. On the following day the joint resolution to terminate t eaty of joint occupancy came up as the special order,

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, being entitled to the flor addressed the Senate nearly as follows : It is with unaffected embarrassment I rise to addre Senate on the subject now under consideration; but its great importance and the momentous issues involved in its final settlement are such as compel me, notwithstanding my distrust Another of these commissions, failing to settle the north- of my own ability to be useful to my country, to make the attempt. We have all felt that, at one time at least, (I trust that time is now past,) we were in imminent danger of war. From the moment the President of the United States deemed it right and becoming, in the first step of his official Mr. Madison, and Mr. Adams, the territorial rights of the nation had been submitted to arbitration, with the concurrence of the Senate in each instance. Let it be remembered that the men who thus declared that territorial rights were proper subjects of arbitration, were the most illustrious men of their time, whose public purity and political intelligence cannot be stained or discredited without disgrace to the national character. The country at large will have no difficulty in determining whether the Administration of this day are more enlightened and more patriotic than those conscript fathers whose precedents they scout.

leave that to be consecrated to ridicule hereafter.

The the stars from Onto undertook to prepare the hearts of the people for war, by deriding the military power of England; that we were now thrown back on our original rights; that our title to the whole country was beyond all question; declaring that her mavy, in effect, was reduced to one-third of its former power; that we can put more naval force affoat than she can send to meet it; that she is the weakest of all the five great Powers of Europe, and even the weakest Government in the world, because wholly mable to greater the second indulge the hope that, if such was to be the course and verment in the world, because wholly unable to endure reverses and misfortunes; that she was weak at home, weak in
her colonization, weak in her councils, and weak in her internal resources.

The memorialists differ from the Senator in all this. They
say that while they here full conducted in the world in the country, war was not inevitable. Then, in
addition to my own opinion, I heard it admitted by the honorable Senator from Michigan, with that perfect candor which
always distinguishes him on this floor, that, in his opinion,
England would never recede, and that war would be the ne-

controversy in regard to the question of title.

And the first fact to which I advert is, that from 1789 to But it is not a new question; and what the Governmen with Spain from the year 1792; in connexion with the United States, as standing upon our own title, before 1819; and by the express authority and recognition of the United States by the convention of the 20th of October, 1818, renewed on the 6th of August, 1827, and continued to the present houraspace of more than fifty years. To what extent she enjoyed these rights is another subject of inquiry; but that she practically alleged the possession of rights on that coast; that those rights were recognised by Spain, and from 1792 to 1818 practically recognised by the United States, and from 1818 to this day expressly recognised by treaty, are facts about which this day expressly recognised by treaty, are facts about which there can be no controversy. How did she maintain the rights thus practically exercised? Whence were they derived? (whether correctly or not, is another question;) but whence did she pretend to derive them? First, from discoveries of her own. Her second ground was, that that whole territory was in such a condition that no exclusive right of sovereignty over it existed in any nation, and that the convention of Nootka was founded on the principle that the coast and territory were was founded on the partial such anomalous condition as to be open to settlement and occupation by any and every nation wherever settlements had occupation by any and every nation wherever settlement and occupations where the ground assumed by the proposed settlement.

ter. The committed and more patriotic than those conscript fathers whose cheered and more patriotic than those conscript fathers whose precedents they sount.

Sir, the intelligent men who reported this memorial knew all these fact; they had noticed also the speeches made in Congress. They saw the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs declaring that it was too late to consider the question of tide; that the time had arrived for action, for our title to the whole territory up to 54° 40°; that we were committed by the convention with Russia in 1824, by which, indeed, we had only abandoned a part of our extreme claim under the Spanish cession, yielding to that Power 6° 20′ of latitude, to which our title was perfectly good, if the Spanish chair which we had purchased was valid; that we were committed by the end of the Baltimore Convention, by the election of 1844, and by the imangural speech of the President. That Senator said there was only one point remaining, whether whe had nerve to maintain our rights. Perhaps, sir, I ought to be pard on the Senator for the Senator in the thing had been so bandled about here that I think the lexitory of the Senator o

Now, in my judgment, it would be better for the respective pretensions of the parties if the Nootka convention of 1790 was held to be terminated by the war of '96 and never revived. If that convention was terminated and the English possessions in Oregon are not to be attributed to it, and not considered as

"In deference to what had been done by my predecessors, and especially in consideration that propositions of compromise had been thrice made by two preceding Administrations, to adjust the question on the parallel of forty-nine degrees, and in two of them yielding to Great Britain the free navigation of the Columbia, and that the pending negotiation had been commenced on the basis of compromise, I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to break it off.

A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British Plenipotentiary, &c.

The proposition thus offered and rejected, repeated the offer of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which had been made by two preceding Administrations, &c.

Had this been a new question, coming under discussion for the first time, this proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected."

by the break it off. * * A proposition was accordingly made, which was rejected by the British Plenipotenilary, &c. * I am bold to say—and I say it in no spirit of depreciation of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which she sen a new question, conting under discussion for the sentence of the parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, which she can are question, conting under discussion for the sentence of the proposition would not have been made. The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British Government, and the rejection of the proposition made in deference alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implicit obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford the parallel of forty evidence than the compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected."

Impose on whom? On me, James K. Polk? No; impose on the American nation, of which he was the more remainded to the contingual of the variety evidence that the proposition which their acts seemed to impose, afford which their acts seemed to impose, afford which their acts seemed to impose, afford with the state ought to accept can be effected."

Impose on whom? On me, James K. Polk? No; impose on the American nation, of which he was the more remainded to the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of the cause of all this wretchedness; a false sense of native independent of

and as a feretotore done imposes on as an importative duty to settle the controversy on the parallel of 49° if it can be done. In 1818 we proposed that line to Great Britain as a boundary, together with the free newigation of the Columbia river; in 1826 the offer of 1818 was renewed. In 1843, under Mr. Tyler, when the attention of this Government was all a few sloops of war, but they would be easily replaced. No depth of 1818 and 1826, both as to the line and the river.

Such was the condition of the subject, authority was given to our Minister to renew the offers of 1818 and 1826, both as to the line at the river.

Such was the condition of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion 'I have a sum of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion of the subject when Mr. Polk came into the Presidential chair. And what was his opinion of the subjec

fellow-men.
I am bold to say—and I say it in no spirit of depreciation

"Methinks my moiety "Methinks my moiety
Equals in quantity not one of yours:
See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon."

There was another passage in the same author which would apply more properly as descriptive of his own feeling in relation to the Oregon controversy. He would give twice as much to any one deserving of the name of friend; but, in a dispute with a nation to whom that name did not apply, he would "Cavil upon the ninth part of a hair." Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he was very much

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he was very much pleased with the passage from the poet which the Senator had recited, for he now saw the authority on which the Senator intended to assert our title to the whole of Oregon.

But in relation to another question, as to whether he meant to say that the spirit of the age was against a war for the defence of clear and substantial national rights. The Senator could not seriously suppose that he would abandon any such rights: he would leave the war, however, to be produced by the adversary, and not by ourselves. But he had yet to leave the adversary, and not by ourselves. But he had yet to learn that the adjustment of the controversy by the President, upon the terms of his own choice, would be an abandonment of na-

tional honor.
The Senate adjourned.

GLASS MANUPACTORIES.—There are now nineteen flintglass manufactories (says the Brooklyn Advertiser) in full operation in this country, affording employment to upwards of six thousand persons. Before the passage of the tariff of 1842 there were but four or five in operation, some of them put partially worked, and the workmen were idle. The operatives are all now employed, their wages thirty three per cent. higher than in 1842, and the glass is of superior man to a foreign article. Three millions of dollars are annually expended in American materials and labor by our manufactuers in this branch of industry, and not twenty-four thousand dollars for foreign products. If the proposed reduction of the tariff takes place, it will in a great measure destroy the American manufactories of flint glass, throw a great number out of employment, and destroy the consumption of the products of American labor to the amount of a million and a half of dollars. This money will go to Europe to pay for European pro-

ducts and European labor. This interest particularly requires protection, because there are so many interests benefited, the whole materials used coming from the bowels of the earth. and are therefore a clear gain to the country.

The Martingburg (Va.) Gazette, one of the very best of the inland papers, has entered upon its forty-seventh volume, and will hereafter be published by Messrs. J. E. Steuart and H. K. Gregg. Mr. S. will still continue to be its editor.

Many of the finest collections of unpublished church music have long existed in the Pontifical States, and especially in Rome, some of which are from the most distinguished composers. The Pope has now appointed a commission to examine these valuable stores and to publish the best of them. The commission having made the examination, have and the early publication of some of the music.